

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, JAMES H. McCREARY.

For Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

For Attorney-General, THOMAS E. HENSON.

For Auditor, D. HOWARD SMITH.

For Treasurer, JAMES W. TATE.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. A. M. HENDERSON.

For Registrar of Land Office, THOMAS D. MARUM.

For Recorder of Deeds, THOMAS D. MARUM.

For Sheriff, THOMAS D. MARUM.

For Coroner, THOMAS D. MARUM.

For Clerk of the Court, THOMAS D. MARUM.

For Assessor, THOMAS D. MARUM.

For Surveyor, THOMAS D. MARUM.

For Notary Public, THOMAS D. MARUM.

For Justice of the Peace, THOMAS D. MARUM.

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general interest; and this is the first time we have ever heard the practice questioned. And we shrewdly suspect that if it were not feared that he will prove a formidable competitor to some pet of these supersensitive, fault-finding editors, for the Senatorial toga, we should not hear Governor LESLIE so severely criticised at this juncture.

"PETE'S LETTER."

While spending a few days at Rough Creek Springs, in Hardin county, last week, we were told a good joke on a rare good fellow, which has the merit of being literally true, and which is too good to keep—especially as we have the permission of the party most interested to put it in print.

Several years ago a young couple were married in a pleasant Daviess county village. In due course of time their union was blessed with a girl baby. Like all other babies, their little darling was not invulnerable to certain diseases that seem specially to lie in wait for unsuspecting and defenceless infancy. Their child was stricken down by one of these diseases, and a neighboring woman, a German, named SHANKER, was very kind in her attentions, and particularly so in the matter of "fixing up" and bringing over "goodies" for the little invalid.

Now, it so happened that Mrs. SHANKER had a son named PETE, a wild, worthless fellow, who bore the reverse of an enviable reputation; who was intimately acquainted with the interior of the Daviess county jail; and, at the time we refer to, was in hiding from the officers of the law. We will not assert that PETE, (as he was called) had ever been a sweetheart to the young wife, because we have our doubts about the truthfulness of such an assertion. We only know that his mother could beat the world making that most palatable comfit known as "peach leather."

One day Mrs. SHANKER came over with some of the preserve just named, which she handed to the young mother, with the remark: "Here's peach leather for der sick pappy."

The husband chanced to be within earshot, but heard only the first words of the old woman. Instantly he imagined that his wife was carrying on a clandestine correspondence with the disreputable PETE, and that the mother of the latter was their go-between. And "the green-eyed monster" seized him by the heart-strings.

After the old woman had departed, he galloped into the room and pranced up to his wife,

"His every word a lance-thrust, and each glance a flame of fire."

"Give me that letter of PETE SHANKER!" he demanded, in sharp, quick, authoritative tones.

"What do you mean?" asked the astonished wife.

"I want that letter; that's what I mean!"

"I have no letter, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself, so you ought!"

"No use in your trying to deceive me! I know you have a letter from PETE SHANKER, and I want it, and I am bound to have it, madam!"

"You must be crazy, sir!"

"No, I am not crazy. And as to being ashamed, you are the one to be ashamed, yourself, to be getting letters from that d—d scoundrel and thief—a fellow so mean and low down that the dogs won't bark at him! Don't you feel like you was in a d—d fine business, madame, for a married woman?"

"Now I know you are crazy, sir!"

"I'm crazy, am I? I didn't hear that old hellcat say, when she gave it to you, 'Here's Pete's letter?' Oh, no! nothing of the sort! Now this fooling must be stopped! I want and will have that letter!"

Instantly the truth flashed upon the wife, and so ludicrous was the error into her husband had fallen, that her anger gave place to mirth, and she burst into a fit of hearty laughter.

"What you shameless crea—"

"Enough, sir. I will give you the 'letter' Mrs. SHANKER brought me," and going to the cupboard, still smiling, and taking out the "peach leather," turned and extended it towards her jealous husband.

He looked upon it, suddenly remembered that Mrs. SHANKER was Dutch, and realized what an egregious ninny he had made of himself. He manfully apologized to his wife, who as freely forgave him; but to this day, whenever he begins to shake his mane preparatory to a spurt as a raging lion, she has only to utter the words, "PETE's letter," when his bristles fall, and he becomes as meek and tractable as a sucking dove.

Mr. Howard Gray and wife, of Shelbyville, are visiting her father, Dr. J. E. Pendleton. They are accompanied by Miss Gray.

The worst roads in the county are the streets of Hartford.

Searcher, the noted race horse, was sold by Mr. Joseph Rhodes, of Lexington, to Lorillard, of New York, for \$2,500.

CLOUDS.

Of all the sad thoughts that come to us in this life, the saddest is that in this bright and beautiful joy-giving world of ours, there are so many shadowed lives. If suffering came only with crime, even then we might drop a tear over those whose errors wrought their own recompense. But, alas! it is not so. Then we should not have it to record that the noblest and most gifted are often among those who may count their fate among shadowed lives. With one, it might be the shadow of a grave, long, deep and narrow, which falls over a life, shutting out the gladness of sunshine, blighting the tender blossoms of hope. With another, it is a wreck of a great ambition. He has builded his ship, and launched it upon the sea of life, freighted with the richest jewels of his strength, his energy, his manhood. Behold! it returns to him battered and torn in some horrible tempest, only a wreck. With others, disease throws its terrible shadow on the portal, and shuts out the brightness and joy of the outside world from the sufferer within. But this shadow is the brightest of all. It teaches the heart lessons of endurance and faith, and through its darkness the sufferer sees ever the star of hope shining, which tells of the glories beyond. But of all shadowed lives, we find it in our hearts to feel most for those which are darkened by an unhappy marriage. For this wounds daily our fondest hopes and sweetest impulses; it trifles with and buries our holiest and dearest affections, and writes upon the tomb thereof, "No hope." It embitters the victim with the thought forever. To his cruel life is the glory of a great love closed forever. To him the portals of a happy home, that fountain of freshness and delight at which the soul must drink to gather strength for the heat and burden of the outside battle.

ARTIE WILSON.

CANEYVILLE, Ky., July 26.

WHY ARE COMMON SCHOOLS OFTEN A FAILURE?

This question has often been asked, and perhaps as often answered, though sometimes, incorrectly. Many people erroneously suppose that every failure in the working of the entire school system is attributable either directly or indirectly to the injudicious management of the teachers.

The teachers are charged with cohesiveness and laziness. It is said they charge too high a salary, and thus cause dissensions. It is also said that they do not work to the interest of their patrons, but aim only to fill out their time, and thus secure their wages.

Now, if all this be true, teachers, as a class, are unfit to be the companions of the youth, and less fit to be his instructor.

But, before passing the sentence of excommunication upon this class, let us enter into a thorough investigation of the matter.

We will first hear the testimony of the patron.

He testifies that the teacher was employed to teach the school at a liberal price; that he commenced the term with fair prospects, but, some how or other, soon lost all interest in the school. Says he, "I never went to the schoolhouse during the session, but the children say that he did not keep order, but just let the scholars do as they pleased. And worst of all, they tell me that he didn't try to learn (teach) them anything." Continue the witness, "I didn't send to school much, as the roads were so bad, and then I was so busy with my work that I had to keep my children at home a good deal, and then, toward the last of the school, they didn't much want to go."

We will now hear the evidence of the teacher. He states that he began the school with some hopes of success. Though, says he, "In the beginning I had many difficulties with which to contend. For the school was crowded, and the scholars brought such a variety of text-books, that I was compelled to arrange the school into more classes than I had time to hear and instruct properly. Some brought Davie's Arithmetic, (two editions). Some brought Ray's, and others brought Towne's, and two or three brought Snively's old Arithmetic. The same variety was found in the Geographies, Readers and Spellers. However, I arranged the school as best I could, and did all I could to encourage the students, telling them what a great work they might accomplish if they would do their duty. But my plans were soon thwarted by the irregular attendance of the students. Coming, as many of them did, only two or three days in a week, I could not keep them classed, nor could I give them any assurance of success while attending in this way. But to add to my critical situation, the absence of the scholars gave a sure indication that their parents did not appreciate my efforts to create an interest among the students, for their advancement. Their absence furthered led me to conclude that their parents did not take proper interest themselves. Taking this view of the matter, I lost my interest too, seeing that my utmost endeavors must result in nothing short of a failure."

We have now heard the evidence on both sides, and thus far found no contradiction in the statements. But the verdict is against the patron: for he did wrong first. He did not send to school regularly, and thus not only showed a want of interest on his part; but caused those whom he sent to lose all their interest.

As a comment upon this verdict, a voice is heard, saying, "It is the duty of

the teacher to instruct the scholars when he is at school, in any book that he brings whether he goes to school much, or not. If he goes but half his time he need not learn but half as much."

To this unreasonable speaker it may be replied, that man in every profession, and in every undertaking, must have proper means, guided by a well matured plan, in order to be successful.

We do not see a good mechanic working with old rusty tools to erect a fabric the dimensions and owner of which are unknown. Nor do we see the hired servant, with worn out plows and hoes, tilling with a lively interest the farm of a man who does not take any interest in farming himself.

And it is just as reasonable to expect the teacher to take great interest, or be successful, in a school where the parents take no interest in getting up uniformity of text books, or in sending the children to school enough for hope to animate the minds of child and teacher preparing for future usefulness.

NEMO.

POINT PLEASANT, Ky., July 27.

DECEPTION.

BY J. T. N.

Well may deception be considered one of the most terrible words in the vocabulary of our language.

It will sever the ties of warmest friendship, cause the gay and happy to bow in submission to its will, involve nations in war, and render man unworthy of notice, or to become a partaker of the fruit of the tree of life.

Notwithstanding all this, it is practised by all, and none can truthfully deny practising it, or, at times, of becoming its victim.

Some not only practice it, but cultivate it and consider it an art well worth attention. So with most belles and beaux of the present day, who ponder in their minds how they can best deceive each other, or create a false impression—upon which starch, paint, wigs, and flattering tongues are all made to exert their full power. And those who draw such into service seem unconscious of the fact that they will be held accountable for such acts at the judgment bar of God.

Often do we meet the man whose tongue and countenance say he is our warmest friend, and in his heart he carries engaged a hatred that naught but death can quench. So we meet the charming belle, whose eyes and smiles say she is a friend to us, but ask her heart if she is such, and the answer is invariably No!

Such is every-day life, and were the veil of deception lifted from our every heart, and each one made to shine in its true light, how different would be the light from that which now shines in persons who seem virtuous and pure, and who would be shown to be base, low, and treacherous. And on the other hand, thousands who are looked upon with scorn, would appear in their true light, pure in heart and of unblemished character!

"Ah! that deceit should steal such shapes, And with a virtuous vision hide deep vice!"

THE GRANGER PICNIC.

KINDERHOOK, OHIO COUNTY, KY., July 26, 1875.

EDITOR HERALD—I had the pleasure of being present at a picnic given by the Grangers of Ohio county, July 17th, at Barnett's Creek Church Grove.

Preparations had been made to entertain not only their membership, but all others who might be present, and we noticed among the throng the professional man as well as the Granger, free to express their delight at the good taste of the assemblage. The beautiful oak grove furnished a pleasant shade from the burning rays of the sun. The morning was partly passed in social and friendly conversation; the young gallants promenading with the beautiful daughters of Ohio county, who graced the occasion with their presence, and cast a mirthful brightness over the gathering by their smiling countenances. The social feature of our Order being considered to be one of its chief beauties, was well exemplified. Some prominent speakers had been invited to attend, but were unable, some of them to be present.

Hon. E. D. Walker, one of our well known lawyers of Hartford, was called upon and delivered a very interesting speech, showing that the organization of the farmers into a body politic, for the protection of their interests and welfare, is as necessary as the formation into conventions, associations, boards of trade, and unions of the different professions, mercantile, business men, or the mechanics, for the furtherance of their interests. He showed that the Grange was a grand movement in the broadest sense of the term, and he, as a lawyer, took no umbrage at the Order.

At noon the contents of the baskets, were emptied on the long tables, and everybody cordially invited to partake of the feast, which did not consist of a great variety, but in quantity it was superabundant, and in quality it could not be excelled.

After dinner Bro. A. Litter, our County Deputy, delivered an address, setting forth the organization of the order, and giving an explanation of its objects and purposes, which was listened to with marked attention.

Bro. R. P. Hocker, our candidate for the Legislature, then announced himself, and proceeded to give us an idea of what he was in favor of, and of what he would advocate if elected, (which he will be), Col. Shanks then followed, and then Bro. A. F. Dadsman, and their speeches were all just what was desired to be heard,

and will give new life and zeal to the already energetic and live Order of Patrons in this county. There were about fifteen hundred people there, and the day in all its purposes, was a success; every Patron felt proud that he was there; the zealous in this order were encouraged, and the doubtful confirmed in their faith.

Yours truly, W. B.

FROM ROCKPORT.

ROCKPORT, Ky., July 26.

DEAR HERALD—Nothing of importance has happened in this part of the moral vineyard for so long, that I am in despair of getting up a communication worthy a place in your paper. Now, if I had the versatility of talent possessed by your Taylorstown correspondent, and could manufacture something out of nothing, I would not care the snap of my finger for an "occasion." But, woe is me! the more I handle nothing the more nothing there is in it.

CROQUET has just broken out in all its virulence here, but with no fatal results as yet.

WHEAT is cut and shocked, but the season continues so rainy that great fears are entertained that it will sprout in the shock.

THE OATS CROP is ripening fast, but cannot be harvested by reason of much rain.

CORN AND TOBACCO were never better except on bottom land, where it is about drowned out.

MATTERS AND THINGS IN GENERAL. Hocker was in town a day or two since, and seems to be buoyant and hopeful. He will get more than a party vote here.

The building for the foundry is up and rafted.

A new drug-store is in course of erection.

C. O. Laughlin is finishing a new store house, with open front, which, when finished, will be an ornament to the town. Success to you Corney; may your shadow never grow less.

There have been eleven new dwellings built here within the last twelve months, besides renovations and additions to others. Unlike the Great Temple, "the noise of the saw and hammer" is continually heard.

The stove factory will soon be in operation again. Nihil Nemin.

Henry Butler and Wm. Simmons, of Madison county, engaged in a battle royal on the streets of Richmond, Monday. Butler was shot across the abdomen and Simmons through the arm—neither dangerously hurt.

For the Hartford Herald. A FATHER'S WALL.

DIED—On the 23rd instant, GEORGE A. COTTE, infant and only son of George C. Wedgwood, of Hartford, Ky.

Forever gone, my only son! Forever faded, lovely one! Gone to thy mother's arms above, To see her face and claim her love. Thy smiles no more will greet me here, The smiles that were so sweet and dear! But thou wilt be a star to guide Thy erring father o'er the tide, And greet him on that golden shore Where all is love forevermore!

Sleeping babe, now fare thee well! Without thee here I now must dwell. When summers come and flowers bloom In tears I'll visit Argyle's tomb, And ask a wife and son to cheer My wretched life while lingering here. Yes, may those stars in glory shine, Light up this bleeding heart of mine. Gone, Argyle, gone! forever gone! And I am left to weep alone!

THE FATHER. HARTFORD, Ky., July 26, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

100 DOLLARS REWARD!

For the arrest and delivery to me of GEORGE ELI CHINN!

who broke out of jail on the night of the 21st of July, 1875. Said CHINN is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, weighs about 175 pounds; is about 25 years of age; has medium light hair and eyes, with hair cut very close; his right arm is off close to the shoulder. He will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward for his arrest and delivery to me at the jail in Hartford, Ky. E. L. WISE, Jailor O. C. n59tt

GRAND Closing Out SALE.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY!

PREPARATORY to my leaving for the East to lay in a stock of

Fall & Winter Goods, I offer for sale the following articles at the prices named:

Clark's O. & T. Thread, 4 Spools for 25 cents. Calicoes, best brands, 7 to 8 cents. Yardwide Brown Domestic, 8 cents. n59tt

Best Quality Men's Brogans from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Clothing at New York cost. Men's White, All-Linear, Shield Bosom Shirts for \$1.50. And everything else in proportion.

I mean what I say. I have no time for footlingness. I am determined to sell, as I must have the room for new goods. Call and see and satisfy yourselves. Now is the only opportunity you will ever have to buy goods at really wholesale prices. E. M. ALL. Hartford, Ky., July 28, 1875. n59tt

INDIANAPOLIS SUN.

The leading INDEPENDENT REFORM WEEKLY political newspaper in the United States; the special advocate of the interests of Labor as against Combined Capital; Legal Tender Paper Money as against Bank Issues and the Gold Basis Fallacy; and the interchangeable Currency Bond as against the High Gold Interest Bond.

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MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. E. A. Truman's Adm., plff., against E. A. Truman's heirs, dfts. Equity.

All persons having claims against the estate of Edmund A. Truman, deceased, are requested to produce the same, properly proven, to the undersigned, Master Commissioner of the Ohio Circuit Court, at his office in Hartford, Ky., on or before the 15th day of October next, or they will be forever barred.

E. R. MURRELL, M.C.O.C.C. July 14, 1875. 28n3m

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. James H. Taylor's Adm., plff., against James H. Taylor's heirs, dfts. Equity.

All persons having claims against the estate of James H. Taylor, deceased, are requested to produce the same, properly proven, to the undersigned, Master Commissioner of the Ohio Circuit Court, at his office in Hartford, Ky., on or before the 15th day of October next, or they will be forever barred.

E. R. MURRELL, M.C.O.C.C. July 14, 1875. 28n3m

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. Wm. Duke, sr., Executors, plffs., against Wm. Duke, sr., heirs, dfts. Equity.

All persons having claims against the estate of Wm.

THE HERALD.

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
IN THE TOWN OF
HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

JOHN P. BARRETT & CO.,
AT THE PRICE OF
Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

Job work of every description done with
neatness and dispatch, at city prices. We have
a full line of job types, and solicit the patronage
of the business community.

The postage on every copy of THE HERALD is
paid at this office.
Our terms of subscription are \$2.00 per year,
invariably in advance.

Should the paper suspend publication, from
any cause, during the year, we will refund the
money due on subscription, or furnish subscr-
bers for the unexpired term with any paper of the
same price they may select.

Advertisements of business men are solicited,
except those of saloon keepers and dealers in in-
toxicating liquors, which we will not admit to our
columns under any circumstances.
All communications and contributions for pub-
lication must be addressed to the Editor.
Communications in regard to advertising and job
work must be addressed to the Publishers.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. James Stuart, Judge, of Owensboro.
Hon. Jos. Hayslett, Attorney, Elizabethtown.
A. L. Morton, Clerk, Hartford.
E. R. Murrell, Master Commissioner, Hartford.
T. J. Smith, Sheriff, Hartford.
E. L. Wier, Jailor, Hartford.

Court begins on the second Mondays in May
and November, and continues four weeks each
term.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. W. F. Gregory, Judge, Hartford.
Capt. Sam. C. Cox, Clerk, Hartford.
J. P. Sanderfer, Attorney, Hartford.
Court begins on the first Monday in every
month.

QUARTERLY COURT.

Begins on the 3rd Mondays in January, April,
July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Begins on the first Mondays in October and
January.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

J. J. Leach, Assessor, Cromwell.
G. Smith Fitzhugh, Surveyor, Sulphur Springs.
Thos. H. Boswell, Coroner, Sulphur Springs.
W. L. Rowe, School Commissioner, Hartford.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Caney District, No. 1.—P. H. Alford, Justice,
held March 5, June 17, September 4, December
18. E. F. Tifford, Justice, held March 18, June
4, September 18, December 4.
Cool Springs District, No. 2.—A. N. Brown,
Justice, held March 3, June 13, September 2,
December 16. D. J. Wilcox, Justice, held
March 15, June 25, September 16, December 2.
Centerville District, No. 3.—W. P. Renter,
Justice, held March 31, June 14, September 30,
December 15. T. S. Bennett, Justice, held
March 16, June 28, September 15, December
30.
Bell's Store District, No. 4.—Benj. Newton,
Justice, held March 11, June 23, September 11,
December 27. S. Woodward, Justice, March 24,
June 19, September 25, December 11.
Fordsville District, No. 5.—C. W. R. Cobb,
Justice, held March 8, June 19, September 8, Decem-
ber 22. J. L. Barton, Justice, March 29, June
7, September 22, December 6.
Ellis District, No. 6.—C. E. McElroy, March
9, June 21, September 9, December 23. Jas.
Miller, Justice, March 22, June 5, September
23, December 9.
Hartford District, No. 7.—Jno. P. Cooper,
Justice, held March 13, June 25, September 13, De-
cember 29. A. B. Bennett, Justice, March 25,
June 11, September 27, December 13.
Cromwell District, No. 8.—Samuel Austin,
Justice, March 27, June 16, September 29, Decem-
ber 17. Melvin Taylor, Justice, March 17,
June 30, September 17, December 21.
Hartford District, No. 9.—Thomas L. Allen,
Justice, March 12, June 24, September 13, Decem-
ber 28. Jno. M. Leach, Justice, March 26,
June 12, September 28, December 14.
Sulphur Spring District, No. 10.—R. G.
Wedding, Justice, March 19, June 5, September 2,
December 7. Jno. A. Bennett, Justice, March
6, June 18, September 7, December 21.
Bartlett District, No. 11.—W. H. Cummins,
Justice, March 10, June 22, September 10, Decem-
ber 24. J. S. Yates, Justice, March 23,
June 9, September 24, December 10.

POLICE COURTS.

Hartford—J. H. Luce, Judge, second Mon-
days in January, April, July and October.
Beaver Dam—E. W. Cooper, Judge, first
Saturday in January, April, July and October.
Cromwell—A. P. Montague, Judge, first
Tuesday in January, April, July and October.
Coralva—W. D. Barnard, Judge, last Sat-
urday in March, June, September and Decem-
ber.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1875.

JNO. P. BARRETT, Local Editor.

We are authorized to announce B. P.
Berryman as candidate for Police Judge.
Election Saturday, July 31, 1875.

We are authorized to announce Mr.
Wm. L. Rowe as a candidate for Police
Judge. Election, Saturday July 31, 1875.
n-27te.

We are authorized to announce W. H.
Mauzy as a candidate for Marshal of the
town of Hartford. Election, 31st July,
1875.

Particular Notice.

All persons indebted to this office, will
please call and pay up, as we are in urgent
need of some money. We cannot run a
newspaper without money, and hence we
are under the necessity of collecting as
fast as amounts fall due.

Monday morning a brisk shower.

Tuesday morning a heavy rain.

Next Saturday is the municipal elec-
tion.

The dog population of Hartford is about
twelve hundred.

Go to Tracy & Son for the best log
wagon in Ohio county.

The singing class now meets on Mon-
day and Friday nights.

Elder Swindler will preach at the
courthouse next Sabbath.

OVER A PRECIPICE.

A Young Man in Going to a Moon-
shine Distillery, Falls Over a
Cliff and Lands in Kingdom
Come.

While at Rough Creek Springs last
week, we learned the particulars of a for-
est tragedy, which occurred on Thursday
night week, about five miles above the
Springs, and over the line in Breckinridge
county, one mile from the village of Con-
stantine, which contains a very instructive
moral for those who care to search it out.

It appears that a young man, aged
about twenty years, named Frank Not-
tingham, had been harvesting that day for
Squire Duncan. When night came,
he and a fellow-laborer, a negro man,
started for a moonshine distillery, (which
is being run in a hollow about a mile
from Constantine by two young men
named West and Hoskins). The night
was very dark, and neither of the men
knew exactly their bearings in the dense
forest. At last they lost their way, and
stopped for consultation. The negro
wanted to go in one direction, while Not-
tingham was positive the still lay in a
different one. Finally they discovered a
light far below them, which N. thought
was the distillery. He started off toward
the light. The negro advised him to
halt until they examined their present
surroundings, as he felt certain that he
knew about where they then were, and
was confident there was a cliff in front
and not far off. N. laughed at his timid-
ity, and calling to him to "Come on,"
started again. He took but few steps
when he went over a cliff. The negro,
who followed him very cautiously, came
to the edge of the cliff, and fearing that
his companion had stepped off it, called
him by name several times, of course re-
ceiving no answer. Thoroughly alarmed
and anticipating the worst, he made his
way around the cliff, and to a neighbor-
ing house, which is occupied by a physi-
cian. Here he told what he feared had
happened. The physician took his lantern,
and conducted by the negro, went to
the bottom of the cliff, where they found
the unfortunate young man dead enough,
with his brains scattered around him on
the earth, and his neck broken.

He had fallen upon his head, and his
death was instantaneous. The cliff where
he had fallen over was measured by the
coroner's jury next day, and found to be
thirty-nine feet in height.

Broke Jail.

George Eli Chinn, who had been con-
fined in our county jail for about six
months, charged with horse-stealing,
made his escape on Wednesday night of
last week. He undoubtedly had outside
help. It came very near being a general
delivery, as all the prisoners were on
their way down stairs when the jailer
was awakened by a noise some of them
made. He managed to intercept the
flight of all except Chinn, who, as above
stated, made good his escape. Jailor
Wise has offered \$100 reward for his cap-
ture. Chinn is about five feet eight or
nine inches high, will weigh about one
hundred and seventy-five pounds, is about
twenty-five years of age, has medium
light hair and eyes, the hair cut very
close, and his right arm is off close to the
shoulder.

The Crops.

We hear nothing but bad news from all
parts of the county. The oats crop may
be set down as one half lost. Wheat,
everywhere, is sprouting in the shock.
Some few farmers have threshed, but the
largest part of the harvest is yet in the
field. We suppose from all that we can
gather, that fully one-third of the crop
will be lost. Tobacco is beginning to
look fearful—what with frencing, scald-
ing and withering. However, if we could
have nice weather for a week or ten days,
there would be a flattering outcome to to-
bacco yet. It has rained nearly every
day since the 1st of the month, and the
different watercourses have been almost
constantly at flood-height. Everything
planted on bottom and low lands has been
destroyed. Corn on the high lands has
grown a little "too brash," but fine
weather for a couple of weeks will make
it come out all right.

The Drunken Clergyman.

A friend at Paradise is kind enough to
inform us that some maliciously disposed
persons in his neighborhood has started
the report among the Baptists down there,
that the local item in these columns,
several weeks ago, noting the drunkenness
of a Baptist clergyman on the streets of
our town was not the statement of a fact,
but invented and intended as a slur upon
that denomination. The man or woman
who originated so groundless or malicious
a slander, if a Baptist, needs to be "born
again of water in baptism" to wash away
his or her disposition to manufacture
falsehoods. It was an actual occurrence.
The name of the clergyman referred to is
Elder Moses Chapman, and his spree
lasted two or three days.
We take no pleasure in chronicling the
misdeeds of our fellow-men, but the case
of the clergyman designated above was so
open and notorious, that, as a compiler
of the history of local transpirings, we
could not avoid giving his reprehensible
conduct the publicity we did.

Good Templars.

To-morrow night there will be an elec-
tion of officers for the ensuing term, and
a full attendance of the membership is
desired.

Wallace Gruelle will speak at Leitch-
field on Friday night and next day at a
barbecue near that town.

Mrs. Annie Potts of Louisville, is spend-
ing a part of the heated term with her
relatives here.

Mrs. Warfield's New Book.

"A Double Wedding; or, How She Was
Wooed," by Mrs. C. A. Warfield, of Ken-
tucky, author of "The Household of Bou-
verie," is published this day by T. B. Pe-
tersen & Brothers, Philadelphia, and we
predict for it as great a popularity and as
large a sale as her previous work, "The
Household of Bouverie," which has been
pronounced by all the best writers and
critics in the country to be one of the best
and most remarkable works ever written.
It has the great merit of arousing curiosi-
ty and keeping it alert, from the first to
the last line. There is great power of
language in it, manifested not only in the
descriptive portions, and in rare images,
but in the happy epithet that often tells
the whole story. The plot is skilfully
conducted, and there is an earnestness in
the style that is charming. From the first
to the last chapter, the reader's interest in
the story never for a moment flags. His
curiosity, which is excited at the very
commencement of the tale, though grati-
fied little by little, as the story progresses,
is not completely satisfied, until the cur-
tain is about to drop at the close of the
book. There is in it a blending of heart
and intellect really wonderful, and its de-
scriptions of character are vivid, clear,
powerful, and exquisite. None but a woman
could have written it—none but a woman
of the highest order could give such
sketches of character. It is published in
one large duodecimo volume, bound in
morocco cloth, gilt back and side, price
\$1.75, and will be found for sale by all
booksellers, or copies of it will be sent to
any one, to any place, post-paid, on re-
mitting price to the publishers.

Some More Jail Birds.

George W. Bunker, Deputy Sheriff, ar-
rested Z. T. Albin and Joseph Goodman,
on Saturday last, under a bench warrant
from the Ohio Circuit Court, charging
them with having committed adultery
with one Mahala Moore. Albin gave
bond for his appearance, but Goodman
failed, and went to jail to await trial.
Albin was tried on the same day before
P. H. Alford for whipping the little son
of Charles Baize, and fined eight dollars,
and failing to pay or replevy it, he was
landed in jail to board it out at two dol-
lars a day.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate
have been lodged for record since our last
report, viz:
Sam. M. Hedden to Clinton Hedden,
101 acres on Adams' Fork, \$100.
Sam. C. Roberts to R. V. Wells, un-
divided interest in Tamar Bradfield's lands
in Ohio county, \$215.
Henry Baltzell et al., to Mrs. S. P.
Sullenger, 100 acres in district No. 9,
\$100.
Win. D. Westerfield & Co. to N. P. Wed-
ding, 200 acres on Rough Creek,
\$1670 22.
John Powers' heirs by Commissioner
E. R. Murrell, to J. S. & W. S. Ford,
108 1/2 acres on South Panther Creek,
\$225.
Lewis Kahn et al., by Commissioner
E. R. Murrell, 4 lots in Rockport, \$290.

Another Old Citizen Gone.

Mr. Joseph Miller, an old and esteem-
ed citizen of the county, living near
Beaver Dam, died at an early hour on last
Saturday morning, after a lingering ill-
ness of more than a year's duration.
He had lived to a good old age, and leaves
a wife and large family of children and
grandchildren. He was buried in the
churchyard at Goshen on Sunday.

One of the base ball chaps tried to "beat" Sam Goodman, nine host at Big Clifty, out of a dinner, Wednesday, as they were returning home from here. But Sam knew his man, and the attempt proved a failure. Hard up, indeed, must be the man who would want to cheat as clever a hand as Sam out of as good a dinner as he provides for the insignificant sum of fifty cents, and which would cost not less than three dollars at any restau- rant in Louisville.

Now is the opportunity to secure 'great bargains in dry goods and clothing, as Small has determined to sell out every- thing for the next 30 days, at almost your own price. See his advertisement in to-day's paper.

The Elizabethtown base ball fellows
gave a very untruthful account to the
news of their bout at this place with our
boys. By the way, if their conduct while
here is a sample of their usual conduct
while visiting, our citizens do not care to
see them return.

Messrs. Johnson and Wedding are
thoroughly canvassing the county in the
interest of Radicalism, and our Demo-
cratic speakers are afraid to meet them
on the stump.

The Indianapolis Sun has taken high
rank among the political newspapers of
the country, and is edited with marked
ability. It is fearless and candid in the
discussion of leading questions of reform,
especially in currency and finance, and
its general make-up presents attractions
equal to any Weekly in the country.
For terms see advertisement elsewhere.

Miss Flora Dean, of Rock Lick,
Breckinridge county, Ky., left for home
yesterday morning. She has been visit-
ing relatives here for several weeks past.
Her modest deportment, agreeable man-
ners and lady-like conduct while here
has won for her a host of friends and ad-
mirers, who will be glad to welcome her
back to our town at any time, either as a
visitor or permanent resident.

The types of this office return thanks to
Mr. Wm. Phipps for assistance rendered
them the past week.

LETTER FROM BEAVER DAM.

BEAVER DAM, KY., July 27.
FREAKS OF THE WEATHER.

I thought last week that I would have
no more rainy news to communicate for
a long while, but, sad to say, it has rained
again; the shower that fell on last Wed-
nesday afternoon surpassed any that has
visited us for twelve months. The bot-
toms were covered with several inches
of water; staves stacked along the rail
road were carried a considerable distance;
several small bridges were washed away;
an hundred dozen of oats were carried off
from one farm; one man saw his wagon
carried down a hill and then several hun-
dred yards down the creek; and still an-
other had over a hundred panels of fen-
cing carried some distance up the hill by
the terrible rush of waters. It seemed
that in places two clouds would meet, and
the rain fell in torrents. It would seem
that rails being washed up hill is an ex-
aggeration but it can be authenticated.

INJURY TO CROPS.

Rain has fallen almost every day since,
and there is no doubt but that the toba-
cco, which looked so flourishing ten days
ago is now seriously injured. Wheat and
oats are represented as being greatly dam-
aged, and our heretofore bright prospects
for corn are blighted, as in most every
place it is over-shooting itself. This all
looks hard on we poor people, but, it may
be all for the better.

A NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE PROJECTED.

Considerable interest is being mani-
fested in regard to building a new school-
house at this place. The proposition is,
for the Goshen and Liberty Granges, the
Masons and Good Templars, and all per-
sons friendly to these orders and to the
cause of education, to unite and erect a
substantial building, with school room
below, and hall above for the different
Orders to assemble in, and on suitable oc-
casions to be used by ministers of any de-
nomination. The advantages to be
gained by a building of this kind can be
readily perceived, and I trust those in-
terested will commence without delay.
The cost will be but small to each one,
and the building would be an ornament
to the town and country that we could
well be proud of; besides, the children
could be educated at home by able teach-
ers, who would in a short while have un-
der their instruction numbers from a dis-
tance.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. J. M. Samuels, of the firm of Sam-
uels & Barber, has been in our midst sev-
eral days. He is a gentleman that Nel-
son county may well feel proud of.

DELL TIMES AND CROQUET.

Business is nominal at present, which
gives the widowers and bachelors plenty
of time to indulge in that child-like game
—croquet.

OUR CANEVILLE LETTER.

CANEVILLE, KY., July 26.
PERSONAL MENTION.
W. H. Barnes, of Beaver Dam, was in
town Tuesday and Wednesday last.

AN AGED CITIZEN GONE.

Wm. Keely, an old gentleman of 76
living near Spring Lick, died of dropsy
at his residence last Thursday morning.
He had suffered from the disease for some
time, and his loss will be mourned
throughout the community.

ANOTHER INSPECTRESS.

Miss Sallie McClure, of Millwood, was
in town a few days last week, visiting
friends, and we would not err to say that
Wilson's new house was scrutinized again.

WANTS TO LOSE HIS WIFE.

We were reading the sad news of a
young Mormon eloping with one of Brigh-
ham Young's wives, to a crowd at this
place last week, when one remarked, "I
would to God that there were a young
Mormon in this vicinity."

DR. R. L. HESTON,

of Leitchfield, has declared himself a
candidate for the Legislature, and now
the track is clear for Heston and Green,
the latter being the nominee of the Pa-
trons of Husbandry, and Heston a Dem-
ocratic Independent. Heston is meeting
with golden encouragement every day,
and his prospects are flattering for elec-
tion. Had he come out at the time of
Green's nomination, he would undoubt-
edly have gained a glorious majority.
Although he deferred it so long, we feel
confident he will be the choice of the peo-
ple. He is a gentleman of unsurpassed
merit, and should be the choice of the
voters, he will legislate to the interest
and welfare of the people at large.

THE HORSE RACE.

we mentioned in our last letter, was run
as per appointment, over the Laceyfield
course, last Saturday, the Fitzhugh mare
winning by fifteen feet and eight inches.
T. R. McBeath, Ed. Thomas, B. Rob-
inson, A. J. Layman, and Dr. R. L. Hes-
ton, all of Leitchfield, were in town last
Sunday. J. T. N.

FROM FORDSVILLE.

FORDSVILLE, KY., July 22.
EDITOR HERALD:—I have nothing but
crop items to give you this week. The
crops are in a very bad condition at this
time, owing to the wet weather. A great
deal of the corn and tobacco is
ENTIRELY DROWNED OUT,
and what is not entirely drowned is so
very wet that it cannot make over one-
half a crop.

THE WHEAT.

is not yet threshed nor stacked, and a
great deal of it is sprouting in the shock
and is entirely ruined.

YET THE FARMERS ARE HOPEFUL.

I passed through our village to-day,
and saw our excellent blacksmith, (James
L. Davidson), plying his hammer with
Titanic blows shaping the farmer's mas-
ters, with exactness, imitating his master,

Tuhalean.

There is but little said about
the election, though it is so nearly ap-
proaching. The Patrons all intend to
support their man, and would if there was
another candidate. Yours, AGRICOLA.

FROM "TEXAS."

FISH TRAP, Ohio Co., Ky.,
July 24, 1875.

EDITOR HERALD:—The incessant rains
have damaged the corn and tobacco to
some extent on the uplands. Late corn is
very weedy, with no present prospect of
suitable weather for plowing, and the to-
bacco is "frencing" badly, caused by so
much rain and cloudy weather. Tobacco
in the bottom lands along Rough Creek
is ruined, the devastation is complete.
Some farmers in this neighborhood plant-
ed their entire crop in the bottoms, con-
sequently their prospects are gloomy in the
extreme. My tobacco was in the bot-
toms, and was covered for several days
by five feet of water—not a single plant
of what was a promising crop is now
standing.

Among the large corn growers in the
Rough Creek bottoms, Messrs. James L.
Hamilton, John P. Smith and Jacob
Weller have suffered largely. Though
corn will be cut short to some extent in
locations bordering on creeks, the amount
of acreage is double that of last year, and
no perceptible scarcity will be felt, as a
great amount of Hungarian grass has been
sowed, which will be a considerable
saving of corn in the wintering of stock.
We have some beech mast on the lower
branches, which escaped the frost; this,
also, will prove a saving of corn.

Wheat has not proved to be so good as
last year, some crops being frozen and
drowned out, but a greater amount has
been sowed, and the quantity will, no
doubt, be greater, the quality as good,
though the prospect of saving it is had.

This neighborhood, to a man, will vote
for Hocker. The Farmers' candidate,
imbued with sound Democratic principles,
cannot help but be popular with the
masses, and his success is a fixed fact,
and we feel confident his talent and en-
ergies will be devoted to the interests of
the whole people. ALEXANDER.

FROM TAYLORTOWN.

TAYLORTOWN, KY., July 22.
EDITOR HERALD:—I have delayed some
time in writing in regard to the great
Taylor Barbecue, in order to find out the
general will of the Taylors in regard to
the affair. I made extensive inquiries,
and found them not only unanimous, but
enthusiastic in regard to said Barbecue.

This feeling has changed to a great extent
since they have heard of the proposed
change from Sulphur Springs to Beaver
Dam, many declaring that they will have
nothing to do with it. The change of
time does not matter so much as the
change of place. Yet I believe that there
will be a tolerably fair representation
from our neighborhood, (Taylortown). I
trust everything can be arranged amicably,
and that there will be nothing to occur
that can cause any dissensions that will
in any way hinder the proposed reunion.

Let the parties who originated the scheme
put no heed to any secular influence in
regard to the location of time or place,
but consult the general will so far as they
can learn it. And furthermore, I would
say to the Taylors, do not be too pre-
judiced or decided in your views of this
arrangement, but each and every one enter
into it with full purpose to make it a
grand holiday of pleasure and recreation.

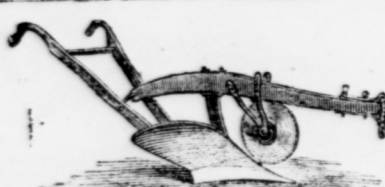
The project is something new and origi-
nal, and, in our opinion, much good might
result from it. If all the Taylors and
their kin from this neighborhood were to
attend, the silence of utter desolation and
desertion would reign over the verdant
fields and beautiful homes of the rural in-
habitants of Taylortown. None would be
left to tell where their peaceful population
had gone, for the Taylors and their rela-
tions embrace the present population
almost entirely. In closing, we say all
hail to the project, which has our hearty
endorsement. H. B. T.

HARTFORD RETAIL MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Wm. H. Williams.
HARTFORD, KY., July 28, 1875.

Apples, dred, 1/2 bush.....	\$ 1 50	1 75
Apples, green, 1/2 bush.....	50	75
Bacon, (sides) 1/2 lb.....	15	16
Bacon, (hams) 1/2 lb.....	15	16
Beans 1/2 bush.....	1 25	1 50
Brooms, 1/2 doz.....	3 50	
Butter, 1/2 lb.....	15	20
Candies, 1/2 lb.....	25	40
Candies, 1/2 lb.....	25	
Coffee, 1/2 lb.....	25	28
Cheese, 1/2 lb.....	25	28
Crackers, 1/2 lb.....	15	25
Coal oil, 1/2 gallon.....	30	36
Chickens, 1/2 doz.....	1 50	1 75
Corn, 1/2 barrel.....	3 00	
Coon-skins.....	nominal	
Eggs, 1/2 doz.....	8	10
Flour, 1/2 barrel.....	6 00	7 00
Hay, 1/2 100 lb.....	46	43
Hides, green, salted, 1/2 lb	75	6
Hides, dried flat, 1/2 lb.....	10	12 1/2
Lard, 1/2 lb.....	18	20
Lard oil, 1/2 gallon.....	1 25	
Lime, 1/2 barrel.....	2 00	2 50
Meal, unbolted, 1/2 bushel	75	1 00
Molasses, 1/2 gallon.....	1 50	2 00
Mackerel, 1/2 kit.....	8 50	10 00
Mackerel, 1/2 barrel.....	4 25	5 50
Nails, 1/2 keg, 10d.....	1 50	2 00
Oysters, 1/2 can.....	12	20
Onions, 1/2 barrel.....	3 00	
Potatoes, Irish, 1/2 bushel	1 50	1 75
Peaches, dried, 1/2 bushel	10	
Rice, 1/2 lb.....	12	
Salt, 1/2 barrel.....	2 50	
Sugar, N. O. 1/2 lb.....	10	12 1/2
Sugar, C. 1/2 lb.....	12	14

THE HERALD.



AGRICULTURAL.

Butter Making.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.
Last winter I tried scalding the milk in a tin vessel set in hot water, then putting it in pans to raise cream. The cream was not so thick or the butter near so nice as when I warm the milk only a little more than blood warm.

This latter is an improvement to straining it away cold. Where only a small amount of milk is obtained from the cow, it chills too much before we can reach the house.

I do not warm the milk in summer, but I try to keep it cool.

In summer, whenever my sour milk is skimmed, I always wash the pans and then scald them.

If earthen pans are used they should either be filled with boiling water or baked in a stove oven. To bake them properly, have them clean and dry, put them in the oven when the stove is not very hot, then heat gradually till too hot to hold in the hand. They are now ready to set away to cool.

Before straining the milk always fill the pans with cold water half an hour before they are wanted. Then empty them and dry them with a clean dry cloth. Now fill with milk and set away in a cool place, and your milk will keep sweet longer than if warm pans, not scalded, had been used.

Care should be taken to have the cream jar kept sweet and clean. Good butter depends much on this. If two jars be used, week about, it will be better.

Butter never should be worked when first taken from the churn. Simply rinse it with cold water, salt, and set away a few hours, then work with a paddle. If butter is worked when first churned it becomes oily, and the beautiful grain is destroyed.

I heartily agree with Lizzie Mac in regard to rinsing butter. The little buttermilk left in the butter sours much more than the little water, as the water unites with the salt, forming brine, which assists in preserving the butter.

I have had several years of experience in both ways of treating butter, and find more difference in packed butter than that which we have for immediate use.

Rinsed butter does not become rancid so soon. M. J. N.

Mules and Horses for Business.

Whatever may be said in favor of the horse as an agricultural laborer above the mule at the north, certain it is that the position of the Arkansas correspondent of the American Farm Journal is well taken, favoring the mule in southern agriculture. Mules on an average are more valuable than horses, are easier raised, are not as subject to disease, are not likely to run away in wagoning and plowing, are longer lived, will do more work, and require less feed and attention; they are stronger, will draw heavier loads and stand a great deal more hardship, and are in every way preferable to the horse for general farm use. Mules come in earlier, being ready for light work when three years old. They will then do enough work on the farm to pay for their food, and after having attained the age of four years, they are ready for any kind of service. But the horse (colt) must be kept until he is four years old before he is worked at all, and when he is four he must be a first-rate colt to bring as much as the mule will at two years old. But assume the animals are both required for farm work, see what a difference there is in favor of the mule. The working life of the mule can be safely estimated at thirty years, and that of a horse at ten years. So while a mule is working its life out, three horses will be required to do equal service. But these are not the only items. The saving of feed is at least one-fourth, or not less than 647 bushels of corn and 427 tons of hay. These amounts added to the original saving in purchase of animals show an advantage in favor of the use of the mule over the horse of over \$1,000 during the ordinary life of the animal. The mule is less dainty about food, unground grain and dry feed being just the thing for him. There are still other advantages in favor of the mule too numerous to mention.

Drilling vs. Broadcast Seeding.

The Department of Agriculture thus summarizes the facts received from its correspondents relative to drilling or broadcast seeding wheat:
1. Fifty-two per cent. of the winter wheat and 30 per cent. of the spring wheat, or about 40 per cent. aggregate

of both kinds, represent the proportion seeded with a drill.

2. Nine-tenths of the testimony given asserts the superiority of the drill for winter wheat.

3. An average increase of one-tenth in the yield is assured by the use of the drill.

4. A large majority of observers declare that in most soils in which injury resulting from frost is liable to occur drilling prevents or reduces the loss.

5. The majority asserts that in certain clay soils with rolling surfaces, some advantage accrues in surface drainage by use of the drill; while in some heavy soils with flat surfaces, the water freezing in the drill furrow does positive injury.

6. The broadcast seeder predominates in spring wheat regions, because better adapted than the drill to seeding in unplowed corn fields, on rough surfaces, and in weedy fields.

7. About one-seventh of the seed wheat (or 5,000,000 bushels for the crop) might be saved by the exclusive use of the drill.

8. The drill is used for seeding in connection with thorough culture, more especially in winter wheat growing; the broadcast seeder for imperfect culture and rough surfaces, and sowing by hand is the method adopted for small patches and first efforts of inexperienced pioneers.

Brains of the Grange.

The lecturer is generally esteemed to be the brains of our Order. At any rate he who is elected to fill such a high position should be competent to edify his Grange on topics of interest to its membership. He should at each stated meeting read an essay or deliver a lecture. He should fix a programme of instruction, having agriculture, literature, and other subjects of importance as the basis of his interesting work. It is with him to make a drag of each session or a success of it.

Let him deal with essential, practical facts in relation to farming, and have the members follow, relating their experiences, methods and the results of their labor. This habit of timely interchange of views will develop a high order of membership, give life to the social element, obliterate differences, give breadth and depth to the views of individual members and prepare them to appreciate fully the blessings inherent in this noble brotherhood. No other movement has ever been inaugurated so capable as that of the patrons to dignify agricultural labor.

And to no officer in the whole staff of Grange officials is entrusted a greater extent of the intellectual improvement and general success of the order than the worthy lecturer.—*Rural Sun.*

Preventing Weevil in Wheat.

It is said by those who have tried it, that they never lost any wheat by weevil, after salting it. The wheat should be allowed to stand in the field in shocks for ten or twelve days, when it should be threshed, fanned, and salted. Half a pound of salt is the quantity generally used to a bushel of wheat. If the room, or granary, in which the wheat is put away, is dry, by following this method of salting the wheat is sure to keep well. Wheat, when put up in the usual way, will diminish in bulk as it gets old, and many persons consider that it will not yield as much, or as good flour, as when it was fresh from the field. Be this as it may, the diminishing in bulk, to which wheat is subject, is prevented by salting, in the manner above stated. The best salt adapted to this purpose is that brand known as the "Kanawha Salt." This salt is preferable on account of its all dissolving, and being soon absorbed by the wheat. For the first eight or ten days after salting, the wheat, if examined, will be found to be somewhat damp; but if examined a few weeks later, it will in all cases be found perfectly dry, having kept cool all the time.

The advantages claimed by those who practice this mode of salting and saving wheat are as follows:

- 1st. It preserves the wheat with more certainty than sunning.
- 2d. The wheat does not lose in volume, or weight, by long keeping.
- 3d. It makes more and better flour.
- 4th. It costs much less labor.
- 5th. The wheat is better for seed, because it is preserved in a perfect state. There is not enough salt in it to prevent it from germinating; but there is enough to stimulate it to sprout vigorously.—*Rural American.*

Salt for Stock.

Salt should be furnished to all animals regularly. A cow, an ox, or a horse needs two to four ounces daily. Salt increases the butter in milk, helps the digestive and nutritive processes, and gives a good appetite. The people of interior Europe have a saying that a pound of salt makes 10 good pounds of flesh. Of course salt only assists in assimilating the food; it does not make flesh, nor bone, nor muscle.

Cement.

Three parts ashes, three parts clay, and one part sand, is said to make a cement as hard as marble, and impervious to water. Loose handles of knives and forks may be re-fastened by making cement of resin and brickdust. Heat the handle and pour in the cement very hot. Seal engravers use a cement made as follows: Melt a little isinglass in spirits of wine, adding one-fifth water, and using a gentle heat. When well melted and mixed, it will form a transparent glue, which will unite glass so firm that the fracture will hardly be seen.

Infallible Cure for Toothache.

Among the many diseases that humanity is heir to, there is scarcely any which, in violent pain and acute suffering, rival the toothache. And yet, as far as we are able to judge, though the affection is common to all, but few are aware of the fact that other remedies exist besides the extraction of the tooth, which, if only tried, will be infallible. The following for instance, suggested to us by a friend, will, if his experience and veracity are worth any thing, prove invaluable in the relief of this torment: Take equal quantities of alum and common salt, pulverize them, and apply them to the hollow tooth on a wet piece of cotton. The remedy is very simple, very cheap, and within the reach of all. If any one will try it he will find it infallible.

Cucumbers.

Cucumbers in the early part of July are a luxury, and, eaten in moderation, are not unwholesome. They should always be picked early in the morning, when the dew is on them. Gathered later in the day, under a broiling sun, they are wholly unfit to eat. This, no doubt, one reason why they are considered unwholesome by many persons.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

TO RESTORE LACES.—Laces, either black or white, when soiled, can be restored by placing it in milk for twelve or eighteen hours. The milk becomes acid; the lace should then be gently washed in it, and afterwards rinsed in clean lukewarm water, and laid out smooth upon a pillow in the sun.

LEMON BITTER.—One pound of sugar, a large lemon, grated, using all but the seed; one egg, a piece of butter the size of a cherry; mix well; as soon as the whole mixture comes to the boiling point it is done.

PERSPIRATION OF THE HANDS.—Ladies who work lace or embroidery sometimes suffer inconvenience from the perspiration on their hands, which may be remedied by rubbing the hands frequently with a little dry wheat bran.

BLACK CURRANT VINEGAR.—Well bruise the currants, pour the vinegar over them, putting in a little sugar to draw the juice. Let it stand three or four days, stirring it well each day. Strain the juice from the fruit, and after putting one pound of sugar to one pint of juice, boil gently three-quarters of an hour; skim, and when cold bottle it.

TO CLEAN BLACK CLOTH.—Dissolve one ounce of bi-carbonate of ammonia in one quart of warm water, with this liquid rub the cloth, using a piece of flannel or black cloth for the purpose. After the application of this solution clean the cloth well with clear water. Dry and iron it, brushing the cloth from time to time in the direction of the fiber.

APPLE CUSTARD.—Peel, quarter and bake rich tart apples, or stew them slowly in a very little water; fill a pudding dish two-thirds full. When cold, pour over a custard made by stirring into a quart of boiling milk, a table-spoonful of flour wet up with a little milk, two spoonfuls of white sugar and two eggs. Flavor with lemon. Bake in a quick oven. To be eaten cold.

RICE AND APPLE PUDDING.—Pick over and wash a teacup full of best rice. Steam it, until tender, in two cups of cold water; spread it over a quart or three pints of good ripe apples, quartered; pour over one or two cups of milk, if preferred, or omit the milk and add a little water to the apples, or sugar may be added at the table, if preferred. To an unperverted appetite this pudding will relish without the sugar, or indeed the milk, if carefully baked, and if rich apples are used. A good rice pudding is made by stirring two cups of pitted and stewed raisins into the steamed rice, milk and sugar, baked an hour.

Potato Pie.—One cupful of cold mashed potatoes, two cups of milk, three eggs, and half an ounce of butter. Beat the potatoes, eggs, and butter into a cream; add the milk; sweeten to taste; flavor with lemon or vanilla. Line a deep dish with puff paste, and fill with the potato custard. Bake thirty minutes.

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